UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1064
15 October 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 OCTOBER 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to recall that, following consultations with the Government of Liberia and the Security Council, the first United Nations Peace-building Support Office (UNOL) was established in Liberia on 1 November 1997.

Since its establishment, the main focus of UNOL has been to provide the Government of Liberia with support in its efforts to consolidate peace, promote national reconciliation and strengthen its democratic institutions. UNOL has also been providing a political framework for harmonizing and energizing the efforts of the United Nations system on matters relating to post-conflict peace-building.

During 1999, UNOL has continued to assist the Government in facilitating communication with the United Nations on matters relating to peace-building and in providing political support to efforts to mobilize international assistance for national reconstruction.

In order to help Liberia take another resolute step towards peace, UNOL has been providing political and technical assistance to the Government in the ongoing critical exercise of the destruction of the large quantities of weapons and ammunition which had been collected during Liberia's civil war.

UNOL has also endeavoured to facilitate communications between the Government of Liberia and the United Nations as well as with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on peace-building and other matters related to subregional peace and security. It has been active in reducing tension between Liberia and its neighbours, in particular Guinea and Sierra Leone.

UNOL, in cooperation with the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone, and the Economic Commission for Africa, has joined efforts with ECOWAS to provide support to initiatives aimed at resuscitating the Mano River Union, a mechanism for subregional cooperation among Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. UNOL has also worked closely with the Government of Liberia in support of subregional efforts to achieve a political settlement of the Sierra Leone crisis and facilitate the implementation of the Lomé Peace Accord.

Much has been achieved in Liberia since the end of the civil war in 1997, but much more remains to be done, particularly in the area of national reconciliation, democratization, reintegration of former combatants, good governance and the promotion of the rule of law.

In view of the catalytic contributions UNOL has been making to Liberia's post-conflict peace-building efforts, the Government of Liberia has asked that the mandate of UNOL be extended until the end of December 2000. I should like to inform the Council that it is my intention to agree to this extension.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1065
15 October 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 OCTOBER 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 October 1999 (S/1999/1064) concerning your intention to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) until the end of December 2000 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Sergey LAVROV
President of the Security Council

99-30030 (E) 151099

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1066
15 October 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 OCTOBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement I intended to make in the meeting of the Security Council on 15 October 1999, when the Council was considering the question of Afghanistan. Unfortunately, owing to problems associated with timing, the statement was not made at the meeting.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its enclosure circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hadi NEJAD HOSSEINIAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-30080 (E) 151099

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Enclosure

Statement of Hadi Nejad Hosseinian, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations before the Security Council on the situation in Afghanistan

New York, 15 October 1999

By adopting this draft resolution, today, the Security Council takes action against the Taliban faction which has turned the Afghan territory under its control into a safe haven for terrorists and allowed them to operate a network of training camps and sponsor international terrorism. This is a small step in the right direction and the Islamic Republic of Iran supports it. However, we are disappointed that the Security Council did not adopt a more comprehensive approach to the chronic conflict in Afghanistan and fear that the Taliban would receive the wrong signal, interpreting the primary focus of the resolution as the only concern of the international community in Afghanistan.

We believe that terrorism is only one of the many side effects of the lingering conflict, resulting from the chaotic situation prevailing in Afghanistan over the past two decades. Continued violence and bloodshed, a humanitarian crisis, gross violations of humanitarian law, persecution of ethnic and religious minorities, rising traffic in drugs and unresolved refugee problems are among other equally, if not more, important by-products of the continued conflict in that country. They cannot be addressed effectively and adequately unless the Security Council takes a resolute action to stop the fighting as the root cause of the agony and suffering of the Afghan people and the instability and lingering problems in the region and beyond. As long as peace and reconciliation are elusive, any remedy to any particular aspect of the Afghan crisis will turn out to be of a palliative nature only.

It is now obvious that the intransigent attitude of the Taliban, in defiance of numerous General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, has been, in turn, the root cause of the stalemate in the peace process in Afghanistan. In his latest report on Afghanistan (A/54/378-S/1999/994) the Secretary-General wrote: "it is profoundly disturbing that only one week after the meeting of the 'six plus two' group in Tashkent on 19/20 July, the Taliban forces started a new military offensive. This flagrant disregard for the Tashkent Declaration once again raises serious concerns about the intention of the Taliban leadership, which evidently continues to believe in a military solution to the Afghan conflict". In this report, the Secretary-General urged the Taliban leadership to accept the repeated offer made by the United Front to enter into serious political negotiations in order to reach a solution to the country's problems.

Therefore, we are of the view that the Security Council should have brought its full weight and influence to bear in Afghanistan and thus send the right message to all players in Afghanistan, including the Taliban leadership, who, evidently because of the political and military support it receives from outside, has so far disregarded the international call for engaging in the peace

negotiations. Effective pressure on the Taliban must be exercised with a view to inducing it to stop its military policy and recognize that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Afghanistan. To this end, we believe that the Council needs to contemplate another resolution in which the question of Afghanistan is treated as a whole.

After more than one year, the issue of the tragic murder of the staff of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Republic News Agency's correspondent in Mazar-e-Sharif by the Taliban forces in the wake of their offensive against this northern Afghan city in August 1998 is still pending and remains unresolved. The Taliban, as the international community, including the Council itself, is fully aware, continues to stubbornly disregard international law and have yet to implement Security Council resolution 1214 (1998) by which the Council condemned this crime, and called upon "the Taliban to cooperate with the United Nations in investigating these crimes with a view to prosecuting those responsible". I would like to emphasize that the Islamic Republic of Iran is determined to pursue vigorously the matter to a conclusion in which justice is served. We remain hopeful that the Council and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General will continue their valuable efforts in this regard.

In conclusion, I shall not fail to express our gratitude to our distinguished Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, Ambassador Brahimi, as well as the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan for their dedicated and tireless work, which only appears unrecognized and unrewarding. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran highly values, fully supports and will continue to coordinate its efforts with Ambassador Brahimi's endeavours aimed at bringing peace and normalcy to Afghanistan. In our view, such efforts are indispensable if the situation in Afghanistan is not to deteriorate even further.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1067
15 October 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 OCTOBER 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the decision of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Bernard Kouchner, of 15 October 1999, authorizing the United Nations civilian presence in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, to issue registration plates for vehicles in that Serbian province. In the weekly report of the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Kosovo and Metohija for the period from 29 September to 5 October 1999, it stated that Mr. Kouchner had advised of the decision at a meeting of the Kosovo Transitional Council when he showed the model of future plates.

According to the Constitutions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, only Federal organs are authorized to issue vehicle registration plates. By ignoring the Constitutions, Mr. Kouchner has acted contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 relative to the respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in breach of his own mandate.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects that, in upholding the letter and spirit of the said resolution, the Security Council will react promptly and effectively to its most recent violation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-30087 (E) 181099

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1068
18 October 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 18 OCTOBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BURUNDI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the request of the Government of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the urgent need to find a new facilitator of the negotiations on Burundi to replace the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would consider the text of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Marc NTETURUYE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-30145 (E) 181099 181099

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Annex

Note verbale dated 17 October 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Burundi presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, following the death of His Excellency Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Facilitator of the peace negotiations on Burundi, has the honour to inform him of the following:

(a) The Government of Burundi wishes to pay a well-deserved tribute to His Excellency Mwalimu Julius Nyerere for the enormous amount of work he accomplished in the search for peace and national reconciliation in Burundi. May the soul of this illustrious man rest in peace;

(b) The Government of Burundi reaffirms its unshakeable political determination to pursue the negotiations for peace and national reconciliation in an irreversible manner until the conclusion of a peace agreement. Comprehensive and inclusive political dialogue is the best way to achieve this essential national goal;

(c) In this connection, the Government believes that, notwithstanding the important progress already achieved, a facilitator of the peace negotiations remains necessary. Indeed, the negotiations are now at a crucial phase in which such central questions as those relating to the cessation of violence, the transitional institutions, the forces of law and order and security and the future of the rebellion still have to be negotiated and resolved under the auspices of a moderator who will act as a catalyst and bring the parties together;

(d) The late President Julius Nyerere was selected as Facilitator for his great personal qualities, such as his international stature and his ideals of peace and the emancipation of peoples. As for the host country, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Nyerere Foundation, which have been used in the facilitation process, they were used more for the personal convenience of the Facilitator than for essential reasons of productivity;

(e) The cessation of hostilities, which was initially made a prerequisite for the negotiations, has subsequently been neglected for incomprehensible reasons, at the risk of ruining the whole process. A peace agreement signed during the continuation of the war would be as senseless as it would be inapplicable in practice;

(f) The Government of Burundi, in deep disagreement with the office of the Facilitator, has for more than a year been calling unsuccessfully for the involvement of the armed faction of the rebellion in the current peace process, even if on a parallel basis;

(g) Time is against the process, which is exposed to negative elements and still inspires little hope in the population, which is experiencing great social

and economic difficulties and is prey to blind terrorism devoid of any political or moral basis;

(h) It is essential to capitalize on the work already achieved in the Arusha process. Nevertheless, it is important to correct the weaknesses observed in the methodology and management of the negotiations, the quality and rhythm of which must be considerably improved.

As a result of this state of affairs:

(a) The Government of Burundi welcomes the meeting of special envoys to be convened by the United Nations in New York on 19 October 1999 to determine the best profile to be given to the peace negotiations from the standpoint of content (including the element of violence), methodology and rhythm in order to achieve an applicable comprehensive peace agreement as quickly as possible;

(b) A new facilitator should be appointed without delay so that the negotiations will not go astray or be lost in conjecture of various kinds which might bring to naught the gains that have already been achieved. The following criteria should guide the search for the new facilitator:

(i) International stature (excluding Heads of State in office), professionalism, moral authority;

(ii) Neutrality and independence of mind;

(iii) Acceptability by the principal parties to the negotiations;

(iv) Awareness of the urgent need for the cessation of hostilities and determination to promote all means to be used to that effect;

(c) In the past, it has been noted that there is a weakness in having a single facilitator in that one or other of the parties to the negotiations can become antagonistic. The Government of Burundi proposes that the new facilitator should have two or three assistants to form a collegium;

(d) Committees 1 and 2 still have fundamental questions to discuss intensively and in depth. They are both presided over by South Africans. Moreover, South Africa provides increasingly tangible support in the settlement of the armed conflict. In addition, that country wields a strong objective and constructive influence in Central and East Africa. The Government of Burundi proposes that the Republic of South Africa should be requested to continue the facilitation of the Burundian negotiations;

(e) It is up to the international community to propose a new facilitator. In any event, the Government of Burundi has no objection to the new facilitator utilizing all or part of the means of the former facilitation team if they have proved their effectiveness;

(f) In order not to risk confusion and to ensure that the atmosphere of consensus already created between the parties is not lost, it would not seem to us opportune to resume the negotiations outside a structure which has been made

reliable and given responsibility by the international community in accordance with the observations set out above.

The appointment of a new facilitator is therefore a matter of extreme urgency for the resumption of the negotiations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Burundi is deeply grateful to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his kind cooperation and takes this opportunity to convey to him the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1069
20 October 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, 1231 (1999) of 11 March 1999 and 1260 (1999) of 20 August 1999 and other relevant resolutions and the statement of its President of 15 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/13),

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 (S/1999/957) and its resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 September 1999 (S/1999/1003),

Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. Welcomes the important steps taken by the Government of Sierra Leone, the leadership of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF), the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) towards implementation of the Peace Agreement (S/1999/777) since its signing in Lomé on 7 July 1999, and recognizes the important role of the Joint Implementation Committee established by the Peace Agreement under the chairmanship of the President of Togo;

2. Calls upon the parties to fulfil all their commitments under the Peace Agreement to facilitate the restoration of peace, stability, national reconciliation and development in Sierra Leone;

3. Takes note of the preparations made for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers, by the Government of Sierra Leone through the National Committee for Disarmament,

Demobilization and Reintegration, and urges all concerned to make every effort to ensure that all designated centres begin to function as soon as possible;

4. Calls upon the RUF, the Civil Defence Forces, former Sierra Leone Armed Forces/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) and all other armed groups in Sierra Leone to begin immediately to disband and give up their arms in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement, and to participate fully in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme;

5. Welcomes the return to Freetown of the leaders of the RUF and AFRC, and calls upon them to engage fully and responsibly in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and to direct the participation of all rebel groups in the disarmament and demobilization process without delay;

6. Deplores the recent taking of hostages, including UNOMSIL and ECOMOG personnel, by rebel groups and calls upon those responsible to put an end to such practices immediately and to address their concerns about the terms of the Peace Agreement peacefully through dialogue with the parties concerned;

7. Reiterates its appreciation for the indispensable role which ECOMOG forces continue to play in the maintenance of security and stability in and the protection of the people of Sierra Leone, and approves the new mandate for ECOMOG (S/1999/1073, annex) adopted by ECOWAS on 25 August 1999;

8. Decides to establish the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) with immediate effect for an initial period of six months and with the following mandate:

(a) To cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and the other parties to the Peace Agreement in the implementation of the Agreement;

(b) To assist the Government of Sierra Leone in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan;

(c) To that end, to establish a presence at key locations throughout the territory of Sierra Leone, including at disarmament/reception centres and demobilization centres;

(d) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

(e) To monitor adherence to the ceasefire in accordance with the ceasefire agreement of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/585, annex) through the structures provided for therein;

(f) To encourage the parties to create confidence-building mechanisms and support their functioning;

(g) To facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

(h) To support the operations of United Nations civilian officials, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff, human rights officers and civil affairs officers;

(i) To provide support, as requested, to the elections, which are to be held in accordance with the present constitution of Sierra Leone;

9. Decides also that the military component of UNAMSIL shall comprise a maximum of 6,000 military personnel, including 260 military observers, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and the progress made in the peace process, in particular in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and takes note of paragraph 43 of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 September 1999;

10. Decides further that UNAMSIL will take over the substantive civilian and military components and functions of UNOMSIL as well as its assets, and to that end decides that the mandate of UNOMSIL shall terminate immediately on the establishment of UNAMSIL;

11. Commends the readiness of ECOMOG to continue to provide security for the areas where it is currently located, in particular around Freetown and Lungi, to provide protection for the Government of Sierra Leone, to conduct other operations in accordance with their mandate to ensure the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and to initiate and proceed with disarmament and demobilization in conjunction and full coordination with UNAMSIL;

12. Stresses the need for close cooperation and coordination between ECOMOG and UNAMSIL in carrying out their respective tasks, and welcomes the intended establishment of joint operations centres at headquarters and, if necessary, also at subordinate levels in the field;

13. Reiterates the importance of the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, notes that the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF have agreed in the Peace Agreement to provide guarantees in this regard, and calls upon all parties in Sierra Leone to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel;

14. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that in the discharge of its mandate UNAMSIL may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone and ECOMOG;

15. Underlines the importance of including in UNAMSIL personnel with appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination;

16. Requests the Government of Sierra Leone to conclude a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such an agreement

the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594) should apply provisionally;

17. Stresses the urgent need to promote peace and national reconciliation and to foster accountability and respect for human rights in Sierra Leone, underlines in this context the key role of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Human Rights Commission and the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace established under the Peace Agreement, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure the prompt establishment and effective functioning of these bodies with the full participation of all parties and drawing on the relevant experience and support of Member States, specialized bodies, other multilateral organizations and civil society;

18. Emphasizes that the plight of children is among the most pressing challenges facing Sierra Leone, welcomes the continued commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone to work with the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and other international agencies to give particular attention to the long-term rehabilitation of child combatants in Sierra Leone, and reiterates its encouragement of those involved to address the special needs of all children affected by the conflict;

19. Urges all parties concerned to ensure that refugees and internally displaced persons are protected and are enabled to return voluntarily and in safety to their homes, and encourages States and international organizations to provide urgent assistance to that end;

20. Stresses the urgent need for substantial additional resources to finance the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and calls upon all States, international and other organizations to contribute generously to the multidonor trust fund established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for this purpose;

21. Stresses also the continued need for urgent and substantial humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone, as well as for sustained and generous assistance for the longer term tasks of peace-building, reconstruction, economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone, and urges all States and international and other organizations to provide such assistance as a priority;

22. Calls upon all parties to ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Sierra Leone, to guarantee the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international humanitarian and human rights law;

23. Urges the Government of Sierra Leone to expedite the formation of professional and accountable national police and armed forces, including through their restructuring and training, without which it will not be possible to achieve long-term stability, national reconciliation and the reconstruction of the country, and underlines the importance of support and assistance from the international community in this regard;

24. Welcomes the continued work by the United Nations on the development of the Strategic Framework for Sierra Leone aimed at enhancing effective collaboration and coordination within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and its national and international partners in Sierra Leone;

25. Notes the intention of the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Sierra Leone under close review and to revert to the Council with additional proposals if required;

26. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 45 days to provide updates on the status of the peace process, on security conditions on the ground and on the continued level of deployment of ECOMOG personnel, so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed can be evaluated as outlined in paragraphs 49 and 50 of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 September 1999;

27. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1070
18 October 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 17 OCTOBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 9 and 15 October 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 9-15 October 1999

1. In the northern region 32 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Sinjar, Aqrah, Mosul, Irbil North and Ayn Zalah.

2. In the southern region 230 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Suq al-Shuyukh, Nu'maniyah, Kut, Qal'at Sukkar, Rifa'i, Ushbayjah, Shinafiyah, Hayy, Qal'at Salih, Lasaf, Afak, Rumaythah, Taqtaqanah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Shatrah, Busayyah, Qurnah and Chabaish.

3. At 0900 hours on 9 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 missions, 32 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Samawah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at Salih, Hayy, Qurnah, Shinafiyah, Ushbayjah, Salman, Suq al-Shuyukh, Chabaish and Rumaythah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1005 hours, drove them off.

4. At 0820 hours on 10 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 58 missions, 52 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 6 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basrah, Amarah, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1530 hours, drove them off.

5. At 0815 hours on 11 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 68 missions, 50 of them from Saudi territory and 18 from Kuwaiti territory, and were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Chabaish, Salman, Shatrah, Afak, Nasiriyah, Shinafiayah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Diwaniyah, Samawah, Rumaythah, Najaf, Kut, Hayy, Nu'maniyah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Basrah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1530 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1205 hours on 12 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's

airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish airspace, were supported from there by an AWACS command and control aircraft and overflew the Mosul, Irbil North, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1435 hours, drove them off.

7. At 0705 hours on 12 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 missions from Saudi territory and were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Salman, Ushbayjah, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Samawah, Afak, Taqtaqanah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0955 hours, drove them off.

8. At 0609 hours on 14 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 missions from Saudi territory and were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Busayyah, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Lasaf and Nasiriyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0900 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1230 hours on 14 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish airspace, were supported from there by an AWACS command and control aircraft and overflew the Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Sinjar and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1535 hours, drove them off.

10. At 0705 hours on 15 October 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 missions from Saudi territory and were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ushbayjah, Salman, Lasaf, Shinafiyah, Busayyah, Diwaniyah and Taqtaqanah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1015 hours, drove them off.